THE WESTERN CARCLINIAN BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Sa-regoxy, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents-if not paid before the

er two bonats and rwy constraints pair over the expiration of three monhis.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a fullure to notify the Editor of a aush to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered.

man one year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Cardinan, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper graits during their continuance.

5. Thersons indebted to the Editor, many transmit to him through the Mail at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remitance was regularly made.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 62½ cents per square for the first insertion and 137½ cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 ets. will be coarged for each insertion. If ordered for one mention only, all will in all cases he charged. artino only, at will in all cases he charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. 1. To insure prompt attention to Letters address to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

New Cheap tore.

DAVID FRALEY,

BEGs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has entered into the Mercantile Business, in the house lately occupied by Samuel Lemly & Son, where he is now receiving an entire NEW AND FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Adapted to the season—such as Cloths. Cassimeres Sattinets, Camlets, Circassuns, Merinocs, Bomb. zetts Bombazines. Ginghams . Fancy Prints.

Together with most other articles an the Dry Goods line. Also, an assortment of Hard and Plated Wave, Cuttery and Crochery. Shoes. Has Bounds, Se. Like-wise Pea Coffee, Loof and Lump Su-gar, Paints, D. ugs and Medicines-

Rendering his assortment as nearly complete as is

usually found in retail houses.

The subscriber respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he is determi-ted to sell low for cash, or on a short credit to All kinds of Produce bought at the highest mur-

Att kinds of From goods, Let prices, in exchange for goods, DAVID FRALEY.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1836.

O'N the 2nd instant, by the sub-criber, living five onless South of Salasbary, a Bay Horse, said those has a white star on his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay chages, and take bin away. Dec. 10, 1836.—ff JOHN BIRD.

BOLTING OLD THE. THE subscriber has for sale German Bolting Cloths, (Anchor stamp) of a very superior quality. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, Oct. S, 1836.

THE EN ARES AND THE

AT SALISBURY December 28, 1836.

Bicon,	12 3 10 Molasses,
Brandy, apple,	224 a 30! Valls.
poach,	
Butter,	
Cotton, in seed	
clean,	. 12 a 15 loaf, 20 a 2
Coffee,	. 15 a 18 Salt, 125 a 15
Corn,	. 45 a 50 Tallow, 10 a 12
Feathers, Jego.	. 30 a 35 Tobacco, 8 a 2
Flour. :	.700 a 800 Wheat, (bushel) a 12
Plaxseed	. 100 Whiskey, 28 a 3
Lin	seed Oil, per gallon, \$1 25
and the state of the same	Mind on the College Action Selected Section 14 Action 2012

AT I	AYETT	EVILLE.	Decer	nber 22.	
Bacon,	16 a	17 Tron.			at
Pandy march	50 0	60 Mains	ses.	. 40	a ex
apple,	40 0	4" Vatle.	cut.		1 10
Boeswax,	A 160 A 100	Sugar	. brown,	. 10% a	2~
Coffee,	101 0	14	mon.	A de la contraction of the Land	
Cottons	.141 a	151	louf.	18	8 2
Corn,		85 Salt.		60	a 9
Fiaxseed.	150 a	160 When	11,		150
Flour,	850 a	950 Whis	key	. 371	
Feathers.	Carried Street, Street	45 Wool		20	a 2

Feathers, 40 Wo	1
AT CHERAW, (S. C.) D	December 25, 1836.
Rossing 90 a 18 Sug	s and Brads
Coffee 121 a 16 de Cotton	o, lump, 141 a 16 o, loof, 16 a 18
Corn,	bushel, . 87
Floor, country, .800 a 100 Cot do. northern, .1250 a 60 Bal- Feathers40 a 45 Wh	e Rope, 12 a 14
	ol, 16 a 18
and to the state of the state o	the rither party

Maria Supplied to the St.	and have	- VIH	
AT COLUM	BIA. (S. C	Docember	21, 1836.
Racon	18 a 20	lard	. 14 a 15
Branda namela	75 a A74	Modasses	. 50 a 62
annle	45 a 50	Mackerel,	SOU a 1200
Beegway.	. 15 a 10	Sait, in sacks,	.000 a o.m.
Batter.	25 a 30	bushel, .	75
Coffee,	15 a 17	Sugar, brown,	. 12 n 14
Corn.	87 a 100	loaf & la	mp. 16 a 22
Cotton,	14 a 16	Tallow, :	. 10 a 12
Phone	200 a 400	Teas.	11 a 1000
Hos.		Whiskey	. 45 a 50

and the second

FRESH PATENT DAUGS AND MEDICINES.

UST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE. the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE
TONIC BITTERS,
Which if taken in time will prevent fillions Fevor, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is de cidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspeps a, that has unstrung the nerves and prestrated the most vigorous in our land.— They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dinness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure confortable steep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral PRICE, \$1,25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS, POR THE

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been brown to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,

MOTHER'S COMFORT,
For Diarrhose, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic
Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer discuses of children, that has yet been introduced into the

chamber of the distre PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE,

FOR EXTRACTING Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which Cont Collurs are made to look as fresh as any part

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

T MONTAGUE'S BALM; A AN INDIAN CURE for TOOTH-ACHE

THE established reputation and constantly in oam and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, ill the principal cities and towns of so as to place it within the reach of those suffer ng, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never tailed to afford immediate and permanent relief.— It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and re-lieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth uscless.

e application and remedy are simple, inc cent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that ave already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly an unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE. Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836 .- ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THS OFFICE.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

More Negroes Wanted!

Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him

N. C., will meet with prompt attention.
ROBERT HUIE.

times be found at Dr. Boya's Tool, it prepared to make purchases. All letters address-ed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836 .- tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NE-GROES, for which I expect to pay liberal pri-ces. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which SAMUEL RELVES.
Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf will at all times be punctually atten-

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA

FOR 1837: UST reduced and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE, WCENTS

FLIRTATION.

Y N. P. WILLIS.

They talk of love in a cottage, And bowers of trelliced vine.
Of nature bewitchingly simple
And milkmaids half divine; And milkonaids hair divine;
They may talk of the pleasure f sleeping
in the shade of a spreading tie,
And walk with a nymph at moring,
Who trips with a footstep free

But give me a sly flirtation, By the light of a chandelier, By the light of a change with music to play in the pau And nobody over near; Or give me a seat on a sofa,

And hoodey over hear;
Or give me a seat on a soft,
With a glass of especial wine,
And manima too blind to discover
The small white hand in mine

Your love in a cottage gets hungry, Your vine is a nest of flies, Simplicity cuts the graces, And your milkmaids talk of pgs; You sink to your shady slumber, And wake with Res in And your damsel that walk in the male shod like a mountained.

"True love" is at home on i sarpet,
And mightily likes his ease;
And true love has an eye to a capon;
And starves in your "slady trees;"
His wing is the fan of a lay,
His foot's an invisible thing,
And his arrow is tipped with a jewel,
And shot from a silver string

STATE CAPITOL.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol.

The progress of the work in rebuilding the State
Capitol, during the present year, has not been as
was anticipated by the Commissioners, while the expense, operated on in the meantime by circumtances, not within their control, and which could not have been foresoen, have increased the amount of disbursements beyond their experiations, The difficulty which was apprehended in ar

The difficulty which was apprehended is arriving at any thing like accuracy, as to the time it would take to complete the Portico, and main entabling of the Building—embracing carvings extensity and intricate, upon which the hands for the last titteen months have been principally engaged, last titteen months have been principally engaged. verity of the last winter, and lose of hands in the spring, tended still further to retard the advance-ment of this part of the work to the point, at which the Commissioners had induiged the hope of its arrival by this time. The demand for Rock Cutters to the North, particularly in the city of New York, at the close of the winter was so great, as to compel the Commissioners to commence the pel the Commissioners to commence the summer pay as early as the first of March, at Two Dellars and twenty-five cents. And even at this rate, so large a portion of the hands, enticed by the pros-pects in that quarter, left the Job in May, as to threaten an entire suspension of the work. To supply the deficiency, it became indispensible to Commission the Superintendant to proceed to the North, and to employ hands, and pay expenses of their transportation to this place. The object was effected, and the service performed in a most satisfactory manner to the Commissioners. By the time of the arrival of the new hands, a further increase of wages had taken place in New York, when the Board, to avoid a similar dilemma, to that from which they had just escaped, and which would undoubtedly have been experienced, were under the necessity of making a further increase of wenty five cents per day, from the first of June to the first of November; the time of the termination of summer rates—being the same allowed in New York, including the extra hour in the day over the time of working there. A raise of the pay of la-bouring hands from fifty to sixty two and a half cents per day, both at the Quarry and Capitol, had also become indispensible to retain a competent force at these places, in consequence of the demand for hands of this description upon the rail-road, now constructing between this and the Roanoke, together with the high price of provisions in the neigh-

orhood Upon reference to the facts and circumstances connected with the operations of the work s 111E subscriber informs those having Negroes tailed in the preceding lines, its progress and cosfor sole, that he is still in the business, and is within this year, compared with the last, exhibit desirous of purchasing a large number, for which no essential differences not accounted for according

to the above views of the subject. Towards the close of the winter, the Commis sioners were notified by the Raleigh Rail-Road Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, Company, of their unwillingness to continue longer to transport Rock to the Capitol, on the terms at which they had been performing that service since N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all the commencement of the work, and proposed that times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, the Commissioners take the entire control of the road, and allow them a given sum by the year for it use: anfortunately for the State, no contract had been entered into at the begining, which would put it out of the power of the company, had they been so dis-peose, to exact whatever price for hauling, they might equire. Thus circumstanced, the Commi

> will be a considerable saving to the State, as the hauling can be performed by the horses attached to the Quarry, and the repairs to the road, which such a contingency.
>
> The funds heretofore appropriated for this object.
>
> The funds heretofore appropriated for this object. may be required to keep it in condition to answer the purposes of the State, can be done by the hands the purposes of the State, can be done by the hands have been drawn from the Treasury of the State, ation of the of the State, and principally by the common labor- to meet the expenses as they occurred. There will agreed to

ers, of which class, the Commissioners are com pelled to keep, for madding the rock of immense amount unexpended, thirteen thousand dollars, weight, required on the part of the building in ex-

copper, a material which from the begining, was ject, to which their attention may be directed.

I have the honor to be, very respectively, your tor some time been far above the usual rate. This obedient servant, tor some time been far above the usual rate. article, under any circumstances, will constitute a heavy item in the cost of the building, the engagement therefore was suspended, as long as the work would admit, with the hope of a fall in its price.— But being advised that there was no probability of a decline, and the advanced state of the work requiring an early commencement of its preparation, and an experienced Artist engaged for the execution of that part of the work. In or zinc would have cost about half the price of copper, but being far less durable in their nature, and of course less appropriate covering to a building composed of the material of this, and of its character of workmanship, from considerations of expense, to attach united of meanness to the whole or any part thereof, believing that in acting upon this principle, the completion of this great work, identified with the pride and character of the State, they will more fully accomplish the wishes and expectations of the Legislature, than by a course, which for the sake of saving the building would, when done be looked upon as a piece of mere patch-work.

In following out this rule, one of the most prominent cases showing the propriety of its general bearing and necessity of its observance, will be seen in the basement of the building, where the sides of the passages, partly put op in rough rock during the first year of the work, and intended for plaster, are now designed to be superseded by walls of faced rock as high as the springing of the ground arches: if of plaster, as originally proposed, it would be easy to foresee that the sides of these walls, flauking the public high-ways of the building, in a short time would become defaced and mutilated-and when taken into consideration, their immediate connection with the basement rotunds of hewn rock, the incongruity would be so apparent, as to render them forever objects of painful contemplation.

The general design and plan of the building tion of the work accordingly, which upon ex amination will be found that the interior arrange ment of its various apartments, with a view to the different objects of the building, are appropriate and harmonious. On the principal floor is located all the rooms necessary for the accommodation of the Legislature—in the North end, the Senatuchamber—in the South end, the half of the House of Componential with highly floor for their clark. of Commons, with suitable offices for their clerks. on each side of the passage ways connecting the Porticos with the Rotunia, are the committee rooms. In the Basement the offices for the afferent departments of the State—on the upper floor, in the East and West centre projections, the Supreme Court and Library rooms; the former thus situated, will be removed from the bustle and intrusion, to which it would be exposed, if placed conti-guous to the public Hails; while the latter will be suitably reared, and where a height of eating may be attained to admit of the jutroduction of an order of Architecture appropriate to the objects of

The great Stair ways have prominent starting points, at the entrance of the Portices in the Base mente, and an easy and uninterrupted continuance o the apartments and galleries above.

The Board have spared no pains in settling the plan of this edflice in all its parts, with the strictest regard to the principles of Architecture, and rules of Architectural tasto. In accomplishing this important object they have been guided by the highest professional skill, not even adopting the design up on the recommendation of Mr. Paton our Superin-tendant alone (who has displayed unexampled skill in carrying this work through nearly all of its difficult and most intricate parts of its most difficult and intricate parts of execution with extraors and most intricate parts of its most difficult and intricate parts of execution with extraor dinary necuracy and precison,) but in accordance with his wishes, it has been submitted to A chitects of the flost character, in the United States, who mesers Hall of Maine Maine. have examined and given their most decided approval and strongly recommended its adoption.

When the building shall have been completed as contemplated, notwithstanding its cost will be great, yet taking into consideration the rock of which it is constructed, is out of the States' own Quarry, and the facilities afforded in its transportation for magnitude of the work, the materials of which composed, and the style of its execution, it will be one among the cheapest buildings of its character in the United States, and will perhaps present one among the finest specimens of classic taste in Ar-

The commissioners knowing, from experience, the uncertainty of arriving at any thing like accuracy, in estimating the time it will take to come the building, or the amount of its final cost, doubting whether such estimates now will be did not hesitate to make the best terms they could, to avoid such contingency. They accomplished, finally, a permanent arrangement with the company, allowing them at the rates of one thousand dollars per annum for the use of the road, as long as the propriation for the ensuing year of the same amount.

Mr. REED considered the Committee to which the subject could be restricted.

Mr. REED considered the Committee on Agriculture of the same amount. per annum for the use of the road, as long as the commissioners should deem its use essential to the as was appropriated for the last, to enable them to us was appropriated for the last, to enable them to nterest of the State, in the prosecution of the work carry on the work to its completion. But should be no session of the Legislature in the ensu-The State had in the first year paid the compa- ing fall, and this sum fall short of finishing the ny for bauling \$3200 (three thousand two bundred building and procuring the necessary for iture, to dollars.) By this arrangement, it is believed, there place it in condition to accommodate the Legislature at the Session of the fall next thereafter; in d this case, then provision should be made to avoid

ecution during the present year, a larger force than present year, are arranged by the Clerk, and in can be constantly employed; while the work will be freed from risk of exhorbitant exaction, which nation, where any committee appointed by the Leat any time could have been enforced by the com- gislature, are noviced to noid their meetings, and pany,

where every facility will be afforded, to enable them
The Commissioners regret that the article of to arrive at a satisfactory understanding of the sub-

BEVERLY DANIEL

Chairman of the Board Com-

CONGRESS.

But little of interest has been lone in Congress. The the business of the session has been the principle occu-pation of the two Houses so far.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12 h, the Speaker announced the following Standing Commit-

Of Ways and Means -Messrs. Cambreleng, Me. Kim, Loyan, Corwin, Johnson of Tenn., Smith, Law-rence, Ingersoil, and Owens.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Boon of Ind., Wallands, of N. C., Lancoln, Casey, Kennon, Duniap, Champman, tiarrison of Mo., and Yell.

Of Elections—Messrs, Claiborne of Va., Griffin, Hawkins, B rns, Knigore, Buchanao, Maury, Boyd and

Young.

Of Claims—Messrs, Whittlescy of Onio, Forester, Grennein, Davis, Taliaterro, Chambers of Kentucky, Darlington, Graham, and Russel.

On Commerce—Messrs. Southerland, Tunckney, Pearce of R. I., Gillet, Phillips, Johnson of Lee, Jugham, Combiner on Mach.

Parce of R. L., Gilet, Pinlips, Johnson of Le., Inglaun, Cushman, and McKeon.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Connor, Enggs, Lapore and of Vt., Cleverane, French, Smedos, Hopkins and Kugore.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. W. B. Shepperd of N. C., Heister, Botham, Castragton, Lane, Rodgers, Farrfield, Moore, and Chatorite of Ains. On Revolucionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Standerer, Lurril, Beaumont, Cray, Chapin, Underwood, and Weeks.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, arain, Pierce of New Hampshire, Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Mattin, Vanderpool, and Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Mattin, Vanderpool, Alley, Mattin, Peyton, Toucey, Mattin, Vanderpool, Alley, Peyton, Peyton, Peyton, Peyt

ayler, Harrison of Penn., Doubleday, Hoar, Howell, emiter, and Withams of Kentucky.

Jenter, and Williams of Kentucky.

On Manufactures.— Messrs. Adams. Denny. Mrs. Coms, Weister, U. Lee of New York, Granger, Bysnum, Fowler, and Whittiesey of Conn.

On Agriculture.— Messrs. Beckee, Bean, Shinn, Deberry, Bayey, Logan Pielps, Einer, and Black.

On the Muting.— Messrs. Glascock, Honderson, W. K. Fuller, Wagener, Calhoun of Lass, Joshua Lee of N. Y., Carter, Graves, and Holt.

On Fortign Affairs.— Messrs. Howard, Cramar, Ha-Allan of Kennucky, Parks, Cushing Jackson of Georgis, Dromgoole, and Rencher.

On Military Affairs.— Messrs. Joanson of Kentucky, Ward, Thomson of Ohio, Burch. Melay. Anthone.

Ward, Thomson of Ohio, Bunch, Microsy, Anthony, Mann of New York, Coles and Glascock On Nava Affairs.—Messrs, Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Rec., Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, and Grant-

On Private Land Claims .- Messrs, Carr, Gaibraith

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs, Carr, Gaioraith, Patterson, Chambers of Pennsyivania, May, Huntsman, Lawler, Slade, and Garland.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs, Bell, McCarry, Everett, Ashley, Haynes, Hawes, Chaney. Montgomery, and Garland of Virginia.

On Territories.—Messrs, Patton, Potts, Brown, Pick, ens, Pierce of Maryland, Hall of Maine, Joanson of Virginia, Boyd and Miller.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs, Wardwell, Lea of Ten., Lay, James, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond and Fry.

Lea of Ten., Lay, James, Storer, Morgan, Khingon-smith, Bond and Fry.

Of Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Moreer, Vintan, Lucas, Reynolds of Ill., Steele, Calhoon of Ky. Evans, McKennan, and Hard.

Of Accounts.—Messrs, Lee of N. Y., Hall of Me, Johnson of Va., Inraer, and McKennan.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Mr. Huntages Many of Pa.

man, Mann of Pa, Lason of Ohio, Harian and Farian.

On Expenditures in the Department of States.

Messrs. Augustine Sucepord of N. C., Calhoun of Mass.,

Hunt, Morris, and Sickles.

dunt, Morris, and Sickles.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasuy.—Messrs. Allen of Vt., Harper, Spangler, Russell,

Mason of New York. On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office. -- Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Butley, and Reyn-

olds of New York.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Durlington, Hazeltine, Pearce of Raole Island, Gallaraito, and Beale.

THE ARIFF.
This question begins to be agitated in Congress. In the House of Representatives on the same day,
Mr. FRY submitted the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means
be instructed to inquire into the expedience of imagediately, shoulding the duty on foreign grain and bread-

Mr. REED moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words the "Committee of Ways and Means," and inserting the "Committee on Agriculture."

Mr. FRY hoped the resolution would take the course

ture the most appropriate committee. He was in faver of baying the subject examined, and carefully examined, but at the same time he wished it examined by an

appropriate committee.

Mr. REED'S motion was agreed to by the House:

Mr. Adam's moved a further amendment, so as to embrace a repeal of the duties on fireign coats; sait and iron. Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., moved also to insert au-

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone the further consideration of the Resolution till Menday next, which was

United States shall again be eligible to that trd, hereafter the President and Vice Presi United States shall be designed. dent of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the several States, in the manner following: On the first Monday and succeeding Toesday and Wednesday in the month of September, 1841; and the same days in every six years thereafter, an election shall be held for the Pressient and Vice President of the United States at so in places and in such manner as elections are held by the law of each State for the members of the most an across branch of the Legislature thereof ted States shall be cho the most dunerous branch of the Legislature thereof. And the citizens of each State, who possess the qualification of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature shall then and there yete viva voca for the President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the some State with themselves; and the surperintendents for persons conducting said election in each election district, shall immediately thereafter make returns thereof to the Governor of the State. And it shall be he duty of the Governor, together with such other persome a small be appointed by the authority of each State to ascertain the result of said returns; and the persons receiving the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President, shall be holden to have received the whole number of votes high the State shall be entitled to give for President and Vice President; which nediately certified by the Govern fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor, and sent to the sent of government of the United States to each of the Senators in Congress from such State; to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The place and manner of holding such elections, of canvessing the votes, making seturns thereof, and ascertaining their result, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.

But Congress may, at any time, make or after such regulation. Congress shall have the power of changing the times of holding such elections, but they shall be held on the same days throughost the United States. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 1841, and the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as conscient and practicable, proceed to open allthe certification. cates and returns, and the electoral votes of the State shall be thereupon counted; the persons having the greatest number of votes for President and Vice Presi deut, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person having the majority, of votes given; but if no person having the majority, or if the persons having the majority of the whole number of votes given, shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding. Tueslay and Wydnesday in the month of December next ensuing, which shall be confined to the persons having the two highest number of votes at the preceding election. But if two or more persons having the highest or an equal number of votes, then to the persons having the highest number of votes arounded, however, if in the first election there were but two persons voted for, and the persons receiving the two persons voted for, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes, then in the second election the choice shall not be confined to the persons proviously voted for; but any person may be voted for who may be often wise qualified by the Constitution to be President and V or President of the United States, which excend election shall be conducted, the returns made, the votes counted, and the result of the election of each State cutting by the Governor, in the same measures. State cuttien by the Governor, in the same manner as in the first, and the first result of the election in each State shall be ascertained in the same manner as in the first, at such time as shall be fixed by law or resoluand the person having the greatest and vice President and Vice President shall P estilent and Vice President shall P estilent and Vice President of the United States, it if two or more persons have received an equal and highest number of votes, or if the persons who shall be received the majority of the whole number of received the majority of the whole number of given at the second election, and shall have died votes given at the second election, and shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a third election shall be holden on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in the month of January next ensuing; and if an election of President and Vice President shall, from any cause, fail to be made, an election shall be hold on the lat Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in each succeeding month until an election shall be made by the people according to the provisions of the constitution. In case of the reto the provisions of the constitution. In case of the renext of the Prosident from office, of his death, resigna-in, or inability to discharge the powers and duties the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice resident, and the Congress may by law provide for e case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both the President and Vice President, declaring what feer shall act as President and Vice President, and ch officer shall act accordingly, until the disability removed, and a president shall be elected by the conle.

Fourth, no Senator or Representative in Congress e authority of the United States, during the term for which he was elected and for three months

Mr. Ewing has introduced a joint resolution, to rescind the Treasury order requiring specie pay-

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill granting 500, D00 acres of Land to the State of Missouri, for internal improvements. Also, a bill granting a town-thip of the land to the University of Missouri. [To the victors belong the spoils.]

Mr. Grundy has introduced a bill to make two additional Circuits, and appoint two additional Judges of the United States Courts.

Judge Strange and Judge Parker, the new Sons.

Mr. Clay has given notice of his intention again to introduce the Land Bill.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Morris, to probihit the sales of public lands, except to actual set-tlers, and in limited quantities.

Post Offices, &c .- Appointments of Postmas-Sers: James Britten, Mills River, Buncombe Co.; Robert Williamson, Green River, Rutherford Co.; Caswell C. Blackwell, Lanesboro, Anson Co.— Thomas O. Black, Sprveyorsville, Mecklenburg New Office : Harrisville Mountgomery Co. Nelson Harris, postmaster.

The Rail Road.—Col. McNeill's corps of engage in the bill concerning the drailing of lands; the bill for restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing of lands; the bill for the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the Committee on the Surplus Restraining the drailing t in the neighborhood of the Uharee river. On the this State, and providing for the widows and orphans in the neighborhood of the Uharee river. On the lower part of the route there is known to be no differently. The gentlemen composing the party are, Messis. Cushman, Cunainghaw, Bounett, Lee and Tacsdays proceedings omitted.

The page of Edunad Jones was nithdrawn from

gh examination of the books and papers of the casury Department, that all the requisitions of the set of 1827, have been complied with; they further reported that they had counted and burns Treasury notes to the amount of one thousand three and sixty-eight dollars and eleven cents which they recommended he be allowed in the set-tlement of his accounts. The report was concur-red in and ordered to be transmitted to the Com-

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Revenue and Revenue laws of the State, recommended that it be referred to a Joint Select Committee of two on the part of each House, with instructions to report a bill. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The Pension certificate of Martha Thomson of Mecklenburg, was received from the House of Com-mons, and on Mr. Fox's motion ordered to be coun-

A message informing that the name of J. R. J.

Daniel has been added to the nomination for Judge,
to supply Judge Norwood's vacancy. The two Houses then proceeded, according to previous agreement, to elect a Judge'; which resulted in the election of Frederick Nash, The vote in this flous

was as follows:
Those who voted for Mr. Nash, are Messrs.
Waddell, (Speaker) Allbright, Baker, Barnett,
Bryan (n. Carteret and Jones.) Burney, Carson,
Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Edwards, Gudger, Hall,

Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Edwards, Gudger, Hall, Hargrave, Hawkins, Jones, Joyney, Keity, Melchor, Moody, Mosely, Moye, Morchead, Moore, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Reding, Reinhardt, Sanders, Spruill, Taylor and Williams.

Those who voted for Mr. Daniel, are Messrs. Bryan of Craven, Burting, Cowper (of Gates and Chowan,) Cooper (of Martin,) Exum, Fox, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Montgomery, Reid and Whitaker. Messrs. Mebane and Skinner voted for Mr. Arrington for Mr. Edward Hall.

Received from the other House a message in orming that they do not concur in the amendmen of the Senate to the bill increasing the liabilities of Sheriffs. The Senate receded from this amend-ment, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Bryan, from the Judicary Committee, re ported the bill heretofore referred to that Commit e, ascertaining the mode of proving book debts, with an amendment, which was concurred in ; and the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

had passed the remand bill concerning the mode of choosing Senators and a present was in the Congress of the United States, with Study Amend ments; and asking the concurence of the The amendments were agreed to, amendment proposed in the first section which was not agreed to; and on motion of Mr. Graham, ordered that a conference with the Sounte be ask on the disagreement.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the revised bill for the support of the poor, with amendments; and asked the concurrence of this House theroin. The amendments were not agreed to.

A message from the Senate, inferming that they had passed the engrossed bill, incorporating general Mining and Manufacturing Company, with an amendment; and asking the concurrence of this

House. Agreed to.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Brasswell, in relation to private bills, was now taken up and rejected.

Speaker laid before the House a co cation from Jas. J. Tradwell, of N. York, proposing on behalf of certain Banks of that city to take portion of the surplus revenue which will be allowed to this State, upon certain terms specified. raised on the appropriation of surplus revenue.

Mr. Hoskins presented the following resolution which was read and adopted:

Inasmuch as there is no reasonable probability that the wants of the Public Tres become sufficient to justify a demand on the States for a repayment of their several portions of the surplus revenue therefrom, therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Select committee, on that subject, be directed to enquire into the proprie-ty of devising some plan by which the portion of this State shall be set spart as a permanent fund for the support of common schools; and that they re-port by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Walker,

Resolved, That the Cummittee on the Judiciary. be instructed to enquire into the expediency of vesting in the County Courts, the power or right of having county dividing lines run out, and distinctly marked; and that they report by bill or otherwise

A message from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die, on the 5th day of January next. Mr. Graham moved that the message lie on the table, which was not agreed to, yeas 52 nays 55. Mr. Fisher, moved that the said message be postponed to the 5th day of January next, which was agreed to year 52, pays 43.

The bill limiting the term in which certain officers shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the du-

the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senute, viz: The providing for the ap-pointment of notaries; the bill concerning coroners The Rail Road .- Col. McNeill's corps of engi. the bill concerning the draining of lauds; the bill

the Act of 1885

vas ofered to be prin

Trensurer, reported it and recommended that the blank be filled with \$2000. The question on con curring therewth Yeas 12. Nava36.

Mr. Edward moved to fill the blank with \$1800. This was decidd in the affirmative, Mr. Houlder demanding thereas and Nays. Those who voted in the affirmatic are,
Messrs. B kei Barnett, Bryan of Carteret, Carso

Cowper of Gates Davidson, Dockery, Edwards, Gu Hargrave, Hawins, Joyner, Jones, Marsteller, Me Melchor, Montgmery, Moody, Moore, Myers, Polk Reinhardt, Skiner, Taylor and Williams -25 Cemhardt, Skiner, Taylor and Williams—25

Those who ted in the negative are,
Messrs. Albriht, Arrington, Bryan of Craven, Bunt
ng, Cooper of Iartin, Dobson, Exum, Fox, Itall, Ioder,
Hussey, Ker, Kelly, Lindsay, Mosely, Moye, More
end, McCormiα, Reid, Redding, Sanders, Spruill an

The bill the passed its third reading, Yeas 2 -Nays 20. lessrs Fox, Morehead and Spruill, who voted in the negative on the second reading

The Senate hen proceeded to consider the Political cal Resolution, heretofore introduced by Mr. Edwards; when that gentleman took the floor, and a vocated their passage at length. When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock,

EVENING SESSION.

Received from the Commons a message that they and indefinitely potponed the bill relative to the appointment of Comptroller.

Received from the House a message concurring

n the Senate's amendment to the General Mining and Manufacturing Company. Also agreeing to the Senate's amendment to Norfolk and Edenton the Senate's amendment to Norfolk and Rail Road bill. Ordered to be enrolled.

Received also a nessage, stating that they had onssed the bill authorising Clerks and Clerks and Musters to make titles to real and personal estates sold by decree of a Court of Equity, with sundry amendments. The amendments and the bill ordered to be enrolled

The following revised bills from the Com rere received, rend three times and ordered to be enrolled, viz: Concerning idiots and lunatics and concerning corporations. The bill concerning the election of electors to vote for President and Vice President of the U.S. passed its first and second rending. Mr. Jones proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to keep the polts open two days, when the bill was laid on the table.

The Speaker presented a Communication from Louis McLane, Esq., on behalf of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, proposing to borrow our narries of the sacrella revenue. It was sent to the other House, with a proposition to refer it to the Surplus Committee

HOUSE OF COMMONS

On motion of Mr. Boon,

Secolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, prososing to raise a Select Joint Committee of Five from
men House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the
expedience of erecting a Penitentiary in this State.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judimr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judi-

clary, to whom was referred the engrossed bill to sices for the payment of the rent, reported with

Matthews presented a Resolution structing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws, so as to provide that in the Mountainous sections, they may be made of less width than is now

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, that the Committee on the Surplus Revenue be instructed to eaquire into the expedien-cy of investing a portion of the same in the Stock of the following Rail Road Companies, viz: The Fayettville and Western; the Raleigh and Gaston;

ond the Wilmington and Halifax Roads.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, that the Committee on Education be structed to enquire into the expediency of directconers of the Literary Fund to aping the Course ropriate a position of that Fund to draining lintia-nuskeet Lake in Hyde county.

be sent to the Senate proposing that at 12 o'clock on Monday next, the two Houses proceed to vote for seven Connecllors of State. Mr. Gales nominated the following gentlemen, viz: Johnston Bus-bee, Chas. E. Johnston, Willie Perry, Alfred Jones, William A. Blount.-Mr. Crawford added the name of Abram McRee; Mr. Mc lennahan, the name of Allen Goodwin; Mr. Hutcheson, the names of Samuel McCombs, George Williamson, Daniel Turner, Allen Rogers, Jr., W. S. Ashe, John Hay-

good and Archibald Mc. Diarmid. The bill to amend an act passed in 1833 to erect the county of Yancy, was read the second time.-Mr. Byrd moved its indefinite postponement, and

gave his reasons for it

Mr. Erwin replied and stated that some legislative action on the subject was absolutely necessary, and went into a detailed statement in relation to the matter.

On the question of indefinite postponement, it was decided in the affirmative.

The hill to create a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was read the secound time. Messrs. Patton and Hoke urged upon the House the importance of passing the bill, and demonstrated to its satisfacthe question shall the bill pass its third reading, was decided in the negative—yeas 48, mays 56.

The following revised bills were severally read

Thursday, December 22.

SENATE. Mr. Dockery presented a Preamble and Resoluvenue to enquire into the expediency of adding thousand dollars to the Literary Fund; and the military service of also of distributing the interest of san fund among r the widows and orphans the several countries of this State, according to their

ad Elections, made a report rec teomery county,

Mr Hawkins moved that the Report lie on the

Mr. Graham preferred that its consideration should be postponed to a day certain, that the mem-bers might be apprised when it would be taken up. Mr. Gilliam took it for granted that no gentle-man would call up the Report for consideration,

without previous notice of a day or two; and with this understanding, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. 'McRue, a bill concerning the Superior
Courts of Moore, Montgomery and Auson.

Friday December 23, 1836. SENATE.

Réceived à message, stating that the Common not agree to elect Councillors of State on Mon day, but proposing Wednesday next. Agreed to.
And was informed by the Senate that Alfred Webb,
William A. Blount and Joseph T. Rhodes, are withdrawn from nomination.

Mr. Jones from the Committee of Finances, re ported the bill directing the Governor to convey to he Justices of H ywood, certain lands, and re-commended its rejection. The bill was rejected.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the land acquired by treaty with the Cheokee Indians, passed its second reading.

Received from the Commons the following re-

ised bills, which were severally read three and ordered to be enrolled, viz: Concerning mines Concerning weights and measures; Concerning ences; Concerning Strays; Concerning partitions

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to incorporate the Roancke Valley Rail oad Company, was taken up at its second reading. Mr. Braswell called for proof that the necessary advertisement of actice had been made, as required by the Constitution in the case of *Private* bills.

Messrs. Graham and Fisher stated the reason which induced them to consider all Rail Road bills,

Mr. Braswell, not being satisfied with the exdanations given, moved the indefinite postpor and demanded the Ayes and Noos. The votes stood : Ayes 24, Noes 69. then passed its second reading.

The engrossed bill to increase the salary of Pub-

he Treasurer to \$1800, was read the second time, and rejected, 70 to 31.

The Speaker laid before the House the following

communication addressed to the Speakers of the two branches of the General Assembly: RALEIGH, December 23, 1830. nication of the 12th instant informing me of my election as Governor of the State of North Caroli-

na for two years, commencing the 1st of January 1837, and that it would be acceptable to the Le gislature to be informed at what time it would be convenient for me to appear before the two Houses, to take the Oaths prescribed for the qualification of a Governor. f a Governor.

I will do myself the honor of appearing before

the two Houses of the General Assembly, on Satgrday the 31st instant fo: the purpose, unless it shall sell the convenience of the Assembly to name

some earlier day.

With very high respect,
I um, gentlemen, Your obt. servant, EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Ordered, that the foregoing communication be ransmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to propert a joint select Committee of two, on the part each House, to wait on the Governor elect, a inform him that it will suit the convenience of the two Houses to assemble for the purpose of his qualification on the day indicated in his communication. and that said Committee make suitable arangements for that purpose, and report to the two Houses.

The Senate having concurred in the proposition from the Commons, the following Committee was appointed, viz: On the part of the Senate, Mosses, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, and Hali. On the part of the House, Messrs. Hill, of Brunswick, and

Saturday, December 24, 1886.

SENATE. Mr. Carson presented a memorial from the Delgates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Knoxville from this State, praying that the State will aid in the construction of a Rail load from Charleston to Cincinnatti, and that Banking privileges is granted to said Company. Read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement. The bill providing for the survey and sale of the Cherokee Lands was taken up. Mr. Houlder moved that it be printed .- Not agreed to. On Mr. Gudger's motion, the 1st Monday in October was stricken out, and the 1st Monday of September in-serted. He further moved to fill the blank in said bill by inserting \$4 000. Agreed to. Whereupon, the bill was ordered to he on the table.

The bill in favor of George Timpson and his fam-ily passed its third reading—Yeas 29, Nays 16. Gives them (who are native Cherokees) the rights of white citizens

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

roposition of the House to raise a joint Select parallel in the ranks of his rivals. Unfortunation of two, on the part of each House, to for us, as it is in all other Governments under

ent, reported a bill to lay off and construct a imitated. But we must continue the subject Road from the town of Franklin in Macon county,

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also to the ceptable also to the whose, to increase and strength far as it was in my power, to increase and strength en that commendable disposition evinced by the pe ple of our State, of respectfully submitting constituted authorities of the Law.

Respectfully, Your obd't humble servant. WM. NORWOOD. a stat

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RALEIGH, December 9, 1834. To the Honorable the Speakers of the

two Houses of the General Assembly : GENTLEMEN:-I had the honor yesterday of m ceiving your communication, informing me of my election to fill the unexpired term of one of the Sen-ators from this State, in the Congress of the Uni-

By the favor of the General Assembly, I am a endy the holder of an office highly honorable, ap flording me a support, with which I must neces rily part by accepting the temporary appoints tendered me in your letter; and, did I listen to the dictates of private interest, I should prefer to the dictates of private interest, I should price remaining in my present station. But I am to much a debtor to the State for the many favors have already received at her hand, and am too deep ly affected with this new mark of the public condence, to pause upon considerations merely pruce

I have, therefore, to ask of you the favor to e municate to the bodies, of which you are respectively the presiding members, my resignation of the flice with which I have been heretofore entruste and my grateful acceptance of the one now offer

In the discharge of the duties of my new Offe I must invoke the same kind indulgence experient for ten years in the fulfilment of my Judicial fin ions, conscious that the flattering distinction h fallen upon one having little to recommend his ave integrity of purpose, honest zeal varm philanthropy for mankind in general, and ecially that portion of it, comprehended in them

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obd't. and oblg'd. servant. RO. STRANGE.

From the Nashvitte Republican, Dec. 1. A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

When Judge WHITE's name was first submi to the American nation, in common with the gra-body of the People of Tennessee, and, so far as a could gather, in common with the more temperal and wise of all parties, we hailed its appearance the harbinger of a momentary political calm, as the promise of a short respite from the frights strife which had divided and deeply embittered to strife which nac and which in its corrupting public mind, and which in its corrupting to public mind, and which in its corrupting to the private walk and positive to the private walk and positive mind the public makes and be appeared and because and be a public makes and be a public makes. lic character of that distinguished Semitor, and political creed, (a hundred times sealed by votes and his speeches in Congress,) gave full as trines of the Republican party, as they had not be deceitfully avowed, would not be hypocritical evaded. In the winter of a long, active, and sin ous life, blessed with a mind still vigorous, hold, discriminating, and capable, less accessible to f tery than many who aspired, and some who to reached the first office in the Government, the la tre of exalted station por the selfish and holle praises of the hateful race of parasites who always infest tip "cartilages" of the great, could ha have led him to forget that he was the President the Republic, and not the leader of a powerful fa

In support of his claims to these favorable of nions, Judge Witter has, within the last eighter or twenty months, given the most signal and co-vincing proofs. Incorruptible, and not more incoruptible than intrepid, he has spurned alike the fers and the threats of a party, which he was a unconscious possessed the power to make goods enforce its with bright hopes by ONE, who, in the language Caesar to the Tribune, (Metellus,) might nines with epual truth have exciaimed, "this is hare for me to say than to do," he was given to understand from that GREAT PERSONAGE that his time condescension should be rewarded with a sest the head of the Senate, second only in dignity the Presidency, with an "estate in remainder" the Presidency, with an "estate in remain that great office, when the term of an illustrious rorite should expire. And here let us not be me understood. We do not repeat these alarming for in haste or ill-nature. We write them down delegately, and stand pledgred to produce the prowhenever contradiction shall come from that of responsible quarter we ever intended to recognist We re-assert the charge; these offers were as veyed to Judge Watte by the instrumentality the President of the United States. The reads of this paper, and many others beside, know be they were met. An instant and patriotic reject aborted the scheme, and, as we shall soon see, the its projectors upon the last and foulest weapont. rorite should expire. And here let us not be a its projectors upon the last and foulest reams
"the party." Judge White's political has and self-denial on this interesting occasion of A message from the Senate concurring in the life has not, we are sorry to say, been met by committee of two, on the part of each House, to take into consideration the Revenue Laws of the State. The Committee consists of Messrs. Polk and Mosely of the Senate, and of Messrs. Hill and Guthrie of the Commons.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Internal Immenorable, and are more frequently admired the memorable, and are more frequently admired the memorable, and are more frequently admired the memorable, and are more frequently admired the memorable and the memorable an

Road from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to the Georgia line. Read first time. The bill appropriates \$9,000 for this purpose.

The bill, yesterday passed, establishing a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was reconsidered, or motion of Mr. Thomas, and laid on the table until Tuesday next.

JUDICIAL RESIGNATIONS.

Later of Posighatian addressed.

We active to the party" was to victimate a patrial bound not purchase. From friendly flatters, monitions, and rebukes, the press, daily increase the harshness of its tones, finally poured forth and above the head unmeasured torrents of and abuse. Facts were perverted; falsehouse revived or invented, and the integrity of a security of the party. We subjoin the Letters of Resignation addressed gray in the service of his country, was stig

months before, had pronounced him worthy of the Vice Presidency. Here, even here, in Teanessee, in the midst of a people who had known Judge Warra for ferty years, and who, having previously wished upon his virtues their highest honors, had now spontaneously presented his mane for the Preidency; here, we blush to say it, hired pressmen were transplanted, and the leaders of "the party" were not ashaused, with such vile and detestable instruments, to torture and defame the reputation of a states:nais, whose friends and constituents they neser seriously hoped to alieunte.

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Correspondence of the Bultimore Chronicle.
MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.
FREDERICK, December 13th, 1836.
The Court his morning assented to the proposition of Gen. Scott, as proposed by him yesterday, and directed the Judge Advocate to commence the reading of the official documents pertaining to the CREEK WAR. The first paper introduced to notice, was the original communication transmit-ted to Mr. Editor Blair, of the Globe, by Major Gen. Jessup. In this letter, you may remember, the military character of Gen. Scott is most merthe military character of Gen. Scott is most mer-chessly canvassed, and the self esteem of the writer strikingly pour, rayed. As soon as the Judge Ad-vocate had concluded its perusal, Gen. Scott evi-dently much irritated, begged leave to remark, that the letter just read, was familiar to the Court and the country.—That to say nothing just now of its nathor, it has been most impudently published, and nathor, it has been most impudently published, and that he had been made the subject of ill natured animadversion in many parts of the Union; that to all this he had manifested an indifference, because of his ragard for the rules of service, and his own self-respect; that he had never published, or caused to be published, nor was he aware of his friends having published, any article commenhis triends having published, any article commen-dary of his own course through the wars in ques-tion, or in any degree reflecting on the conduct or character of others. "But Mr. President," (he continued) "suspend the operation of your milita-ty laws for awhile, and I shall ask from no tribural satisfaction for my wrongs; not from the Government, or from this court, or from any power under heaven will I demand retribution, if I may under heaven will I demand retribution, if I may be permitted to resort to those powers with which the Lord of the universe has endowed me. In this good right arm, (he concluded,) will I find redress for all my wrongs." During the reading of the succeeding papers, the General frequently rose, and made well-timed explanations, clucidated obscure passages of the documents and reconciled conflicting tableously. statements. These manuscripts constitute the correspondence which General Scott conducted with the War Department, and the multitudinous subordi-

Gen. Jessap is, in my humble opinion, in a very uncoverble position. "The plans of General Scott says he in his leaver to his friend Blair, "are very very faulty; his campaigning on paper, my dear sir, looks magnificently wen, but, &c." " In a short time, I shall make an impression." In this style, these the Quarter-Master General lecture to his trust worthy friend, who forthwith presents the epistle to the public and sets the commanders in chief by the ears.—Jessup was shockingly indis-creet in witing s cha letter, and Blair humantally tufortunate in publishing it; both better betake themselves to the mountery of La Trappe, than cacounter that, which the object of their malevo-lence has in store for them. Nothing short of tvoxed, unmixed and unequivocal repeatance will sereen them from well merited punishment, and in the expediency of its rigid application, the whole

nion will concur. Gen. Jessup felt himself (what in truth he is,) a pet of the administration; and possessing some later dall, it is said, is the only member of the present Cabitan military talent, was anxious to develope it; net that will remain in the New one—as he is decited the dearing that the campaign, conducted by Gen. dedly the most competent, in point of ability. Scott, progressed rather-trainly, deputed himself the General's successor and promed Blair the per-formance of wonders. What he did achieve is history: what he did not, will be officially inquired is due season. Every one here who has heard the testimony, including the members of the Court and its President, appear to consider Scott a very much abused officer. I ose the word APPEAR, because its light as a fine, and he possesser as much abused officers. I ose the word APPEAR, because is a children, some of whom are grown. His eld an expression of opinion in such matters is upmil-itary, and in certain circles, politically and injudicious. His nequital, however, is a matter of course, and is conceded on all hands.

The whole of this morning has been devoted to the reading of Creek papers, and nearly bulf of them remain untouched. Gen. Games has just here; I do not know, of course, what their purport is, but what you might surmise, domestic af-

A TRUE PICTURE.

The United States Telegraph thus foreibly de scribes the crisis of misride to which our govern-ment has been brought, in order that it might be shaped to the purposes of a Van Buren Adminis-

"We have a President nominated and installed by the Executive-a Senate broken down and prostrate at the feet of that Executive—a House of Representatives redecting the will of the threec, and acting under the commands of a party-a G vernment corrupt in all its departments, ivraunical in its principals, and partial and despotic in its ad-

We were reading, a few days ago, of an odven fure at sea, who was driven about for several days in the most tremendous storm, expecting every masnear to go to the bottom. He escaped with his life, but so terrible was his fright, that, from being the most abandoned sinner on earth, he became a very moral and well behaved citizen. Now may we not hope that, if the Van Buren party have es caped with its life, its awful fright during its recent visit to death's door, will produce a reform in its Louisville Journal.

SHUTTHE DOOR. - Among the minor morals which deserve attention, we should notice that of shut-ting the doors. No well-bred man or woman, in entering a store, shop, office, or any other place of business, will leave a door open, especially in cold To look surly when requested to shut it, or to hold it open while talking, is downright rude ness. To leave it open upon the plea of soon going out, is downright insolence. Real gentlemen and ladies, who never do such things, do not mind this hint. It is addressed to those who are not real gentlemen and ladies .- Philadelphia Ledger.

05 Sills of Sale, Blank Deeds, and Blank Warrants, &c. &c., for sale at THIS OFFICE.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 31, 1836. Severe indisposition must plead our excuse for

the scarcity of Editorial matter in this week's paper.

See Mr. Biddle's letter on the Currency. It is a masterly production of one of the ablest finan-most beautiful writers now living.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Hon. James Buchanan, has been re-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years

from the 4th of March next.

Judah Dana has been appointed by the Gov. of Maine, to serve out the term of the Hon. Mr. Shepley in the United States Senate, be having been appointed to the Supreme Court Bench of Maine.

O. M. Smith, Esq., has been elected United States Senator from Indiana, for six years from the 4th of March next in place Mr. Hendricks, whose term then

OF A very destructive fire occurred in Agusta, Ga., on the 20th instant, by which 16 Stores were burnt, and a number of other buildings.-Loss estimated at \$150,000.

The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Camden, S. C., but formerly of Hillsborough, N. C., has been appointed President of South Hanover College, Indiana.

O'r Death of the Hon. George Poindexter .- Th Hon, George Poindexter, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, died recently at Natches, from wounds received in falling from the 2nd story of a Tav-ern house. It seems that Mr. Poindexter had ascended the stairs going to is rooms and mistook the door opening to the outside of the House for the door opening to his rooms, and there being no piazza before the door, and the night dark, he fell to the ground before he discovered his mistake. He was a man of fine talents and ordent patriotism, and has been much persecuted by men in power, but much his inferiors.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We have seen lately many surmises as to the forma-tion of Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. It is said, upon good authority, too we believe, that Mr. Rives, of Vir ginin, is to be made Secretary of State, which office he has agreed to accept, provided the President will turn out of his Cabinet Amos Kendall. The hero of hum-

cent attempt and failure to put us down. I do not be-lieve we will have another open mob—though it may be that we may suffer from midnight depredators. The criss of our cause is much nearer than brother Godell, and many others, expect. I take it to be, the conviction on the mind of the South is that the uboli-timists cannot be storned. When this is produced, and convertion on the mind of the south is that the about-tionids cannot be stopped. When this is produced, and that will be before another year, you will see how gen-

Let the South once become convinced that the " abolitionists cannot be stopped" " and you will see how gen-tle slaveholders will become"!! If this be your calculation, gentlemen abolitionists, you are destined to a woe-

ELECTION OF SENATOR. The following is the vote of the two Houses by Yeas and Nays on the election of United States Senator. IN THE SENATE.

Strange .- Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bry. an of Craven, Burting, Cowper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussoy, Kerr, Lind-

Fox, Hatt, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussoy, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, McCormick, Reid, Reinhardt, Sanders and Whitaker—24.

For Owen.—Messrs. Speaker Waddell, Albright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchar, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Moroheal, Moore, Myers, Polk, Reding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Wilfam—25.

Taylor and William—25.
For William D. Mosely.—Mr. Barnett. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

For Strange.—Messrs. Averitt, Blount, Boon, Braswell, Byrd, Caldwell, Calloway, Causler, Chambers, Coor, Cotten, Courts, Critz, Daniel, Davis, Duno, George, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hawkies, Haywood, Henry, Hoke, Holland Hawkins, Haywood, Henry, Hoke, Holland, were the heroes of all hearts, and suspicion saw ingsworth, Hocker, Howerton, Hutchison, Warious hands applying, at the midnight hour, the Jarman, D. Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, Kenyan, I. W. incendiary torch to the building of the public. Lane, W.B. Leu, J. F. Lee, Maclin, Marshall, Mc. The books are gene—the records of official acts—

Walker, Ward, Watson, R. Whitley and Williamson—63.

For Owen.—Messrs, Amms, Bedford, Brachand, Campbell, Clayton, Clemet, Covington, Cox, Crawford, Davenport, Erwin, Inison, Farrow, Fisher, Fleming, Galos, Garv. Got, Gillespe, Gilliam, Gracky, Graham, Granbery, Gathrie, W. S. Harris, W. Harris, Hill, Horton, Hostins, Harard, Jofferson, F. Jordan, J. B. King, W.B. Lane, Lindeny, Loudernilk, I. Matthewa, C. H. Matthewa, Maultaby, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Moore, McAlister, McCleonahan, McRae, Patton, J. H. Perkins, Petty, Pinkston, Pritchard, Rayner, Saterthwaite, Smallwood, N. J. King, Swift & Thomas—56.

For Andrew Joyner.—Mr. Eaten.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AND PATENT OFFICE IN ASHES

It is with no ordinary regret that we perform the duty of announcing the destruction, by Fire, of the Building in the central part of this city, which has for many years been occupied by the General Post-Office, the Patent-Office, and the City Post-Office, with and important part of the contents of those buildings, including the entire contents of the two latter.

This calamity, great as it is, has long been fear This calamity, great as it is, one page of the building, (the floors the combustible nature of the building, (the floors being all of wood, and some of them so even countering all of wood, and some of storing firel, not ter sealed,) and the custom of stoving fuel, not only coal but wood, in the vaults under-neath the first floor. The calamity has come at last, and affords the second demonstration, within four years, of the utter absurdity and improvidence of the structures to which the public archives, records, and Government accounts have been hitherto for the most part confident.

The first alarm of Fire was given by Mr. The first alarm of Fire was given by Mr. Crown, a Messenger, who usually sleeps in the room connected with the City Post-Office (the Postmaster's own room.) The Clerks had been at work, assorting the Mails, until half-past two o'clock, when one of the persons belonging to the Office (Mr. Lansdale) passed out of the East door and along the whole front of the building without discovering any thing to give rise to a suspicion of and along the whole front of the building without discovering any thing to give rise to a suspicion of the danger. Not long after three o'clock, Mr. Grown was roused from a light slumber by the smell of smoke. Opening the door of the City Post-Office, he perceived a dense smoke without any visible appearance of fire.—He gave the alarm instantly, first rousing Mr. Cox, one of the Clerks, who slept in the back room adjoining the Post-Office, and who, coming out of the door of his room passed along the whole of the long room with difficulty, through the smoke, hearing the fire crackling, but being able to see nothing. The watchman in the body of the luniding some distance from the City Post-Office, had perceived nothing of the smoke, until they, also, were arlarmed by Mr. smoke, until they, also, were arlarmed by

smoke, until they, also, were ariarmed by Mr. Crown.

The hour of the night when all this took place being one at which the whole world is buried in the deepost sleep, it was found almost impassible to oppose the union of Fire. One of the enuren bells began to ring, but the ringer not seeing any flame, ceased ringing almost as soon as he, began, and it was a full half hour before the alarm bells.

House with power to send for persons and papers.
Most fortunately, the night was calm and comparatively sercee, or the destruction of private property would have been inevitable and great. Had perty would have been inevitable and great. Had it occurred on the night previous, when the wind blew almost a hurricane, several squares of valuable buildings must have been destroyed. The means buildings must have been destroyed. The means of the city for extinguishing fires are wholly inadequate to the value of the property at stake, and the sources for the supply of water for the engines are limited in their extent, as well as precarious.—
We trust that the lesson we have just received will not be lost on those who have it is their power to apply the remedy.

Of all the amount of loss of received and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of How-and.

Of all the amont of loss of papers and property sustained by this disaster, that which is most to be regretted (because irreparible) is that of the whole of the great repositor of models of machines in the Patent-Office. The monidering ashes now only remain of that collected evidence of the penetra-tion, ingenuity and enterprise which peculiarly dis-tinguish the decendants of Europe in the Western tinguish World.

Washington Correspondence of the Richmond Whig Washington, December 19, 1836.

Saturday I did not write you-it was a day of rest, and the school boy came over me once more and I touched not the pen epistolary, Congress two was idle—rumor also—and speculation hung over the ruins of the Post Office, and sighed for crime. Every body was talking about the burning. The configuration of Moscow, a la Napoleon, or a la Maelzef (the Automaton King) could not have excited or does not this excited, or does not this day create, so much talk.
Amos Kendall and his clerks, alias his hirelings.

And when Congress bereather that formed the govern and decuments the quarter about the papers and bid the Continuous of a sulfartion rate up the active for evidence against him.

It was indeed singular that the President should have been so clearly tellewed by a fulfilment of his prophecy. He will hereafter have to add to the continuous that the prophet," He foresaw the flames that the Prophet, and the Congress we that it would be prophecy. He will hereafter have to add to the continuous that the Prophet, and the Congress we that it would be prophecy. He will hereafter have to add to the consensury to stand upon an equality with the Treasury, and to I an accomplishment of both! The building is in ruins, and Kendall books out of the third story window of Fuller's tavern spon the roof of the Treasury Department.

Amee is a wonderful man, and is the great teacher of Democracy in the University of the Republic, alias the loader of the Agrarians is their envard and desoluting march over the true principles of law, order, religion, and liberty. Mark the prophecy. The elements are at work in the very boson of our country, which will mount over the laters of Republican creed, and breaking down the bulwarks of virtuous and social compromises, will plunge itself and the mition it would rule, into one common ruin.

Congress met to day again.—In the House ex-

plunge itself and the nation it would rale, into one common ruip.

Congress met to day again.—In the House extremely dull, devoted to the presentation of petitions and resolutions. In the Senate, Sir Thomas magnificence spoke on the Rescinding Resolution of Mr. Ewing. Have you ever troubled yourselves, gentlemen, to rend Sir Thomas' speeches for the last three years! Well, you shake your heads and laughing in his face, say "Not dear fellow, do you think we would commit a pententiary offence?" Oh, I beg your pardon, Messicurs Whigs, I forgot. But if you had possibly read a speech of Benton's three years ago, you would think that he was spouting the same over again at this moment, in the Senate—" the Bank—the Bank" 1818, 1920, "chartered" rules of the Bank—revenue, &c. &c. &c.—These are the words and figures that cut didoes through this splendid, and grand, and gigantic, and bombastic harungue. First, he sought an audience all polite—seeing at the door two of the Foreign Legation, he jumped from his seat, whipped up to the exquisite attaches, bowed low and long, handed them to seats "convenient to hear and see "—then came Van Burenfrom the Chair, and walked up, to a lean, lank devil of a creature, who stood by the stove, between whom where steeked lates. My lin curl-Van Buren from the Chair, and walked up, to a lean, lank devil of a creature, who stood by the stove, between whom whispers took place. My lip curled in scorn to see the President elect of a free people in such close contact with the slave of a faction—but up matter. Things have changed wonderfully since George Washington's time! Mr. Webster took notes, and will respond, not to Sir Tom in particular, but to arguments in general against the resolution to reseind, which Mr. Ewing of Ohio fibred a few days ago, accompanied by a most splendid speech.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK. In Stokes county, on the 22nd instant, Mr. PLEASANT HUNT, of Guilford county, to Mrs. CHARITY CONRAD, of Stokes.

In a sgreed to secept, provided the President will turn out of his Cabinet Amos Kendall. The here of Aunton out of his Cabinet Amos Kendall. The here of Aunton out of his Cabinet Amos Kendall. The here of Aunton out of his Cabinet Amos Kendall. The here of Aunton out of his Cabinet Amos Kendall. The relating on at shich the whole world is buried in the bidgoon of specific world. The shift of the bidgoon of the buried in the bidgoon of the buried will want at all and the same will be be an and the world in the bidgoon of the buried will want at all and the same will be been and an an and an an an analysis of the buried by the buried was at a see as in the value of the buried was at a see as the value of the buried was at a see as the value of the buried was at a see as the value of the buried was at a see as the

was standing by her bed side, that the was almost gone.

Thus cut off in the flower of life with many bright prospects before her, who can describe the affiction of her fond and devoted parents—the only consolation which they have, (and to them it is a great one) is the frame of mind and spirit in which she bore her suckness, and met death. They have reason to believe from this, that she is now in bliss with the saints in Heaven, and that their loss is her gain.

[Communicated.]

In this Town, on Sunday evening last, Mr. JOHN W. ELLIS, Merchant of the firm of Found & Ellis, after a protracted and painful illness. Mr. Ellis was a young man (aged about 21 years) of a mild and gentlemanly deportment, strictly honorable in all his transactions, and has died regretted by a numerous train of relatives, triends, and acquaintances.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockhold Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bunk for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bunk or its Branches, are surgestly desired. ers of this Bank, at their last annual G Notes assued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Trensurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monda'v in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President. Raleigh, December 23, 1836. Or To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for three mouths -the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bauk,

who will pay them to order ..

VALUABLE and and Negroet For Sale.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Anderson E. Foster, deed, will proceed a sell at his residence, 16 miles North of Salisbury, and 5 miles South Earn of Machaville, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Tuesday, the 12th Potentian nest, between

AND 30 NEGROES. Among them are Men. Boys, Women, and Chil-dren, and two first rate

BLACKSM!THS. SHOEMAKER. At the same time and place will be sold TWO FIRST RATE TRACTS OF

LAND One of them containing 500 ACRES, four hundred of which is Wood Land, and Twenty Acres new cleard Meadow, well set with Herda-Grass. The other Tract adjoins this—is situated in the Fork made by Dutchmen's Creek and the Yaukin, and contains

300 ACRES OF LAND, WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. FIVE CLEARED.

And in a high state of cultivation, one hundred Acres of the cleared land being BO TTOW, and equal to any land on the Yadkin River. To one desirous of sottling a large farm, those two Tracts together would make a most desirable settlement. The Land produces Corn, Cotton, Whent, Ryo, Outs, and is believed by good Judges, to be equal to the Dan or James River Land for TOBACCO. To one desirous of raising the last productive article, a chance seldom met with for an investment, is offered.

At the same time, will be sold between 1,000 and 2,000 Bur els of Cora;

60.000 TO 70,000 POUNDS Seed Cotton;



tiogs, florses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Pork,

en Furniture, Pork,
Two first rate sets of Blacksmiths, Tools, an excellent Wagon and Harmens, and a first rate Yoko of Oxen. The Sale will commense on Tucoday, the 13th day off chreary, and continue from day to day, antil all is sold.

Terms.—The N gross will be sold at a credit of twelve months, bonds bearing interest from date, and well secured by personal security. The LAND and other property will be sold at a credit of twelve months, with the exception of all sums under five dollars for which cash will be demanded.

If property is bid off by any one, and they fail to comply with the terms of sale, it will be put up again, and the deficiency must be made up by the first bidder.

BURTON CRAIGE.

Exrs.
December 31, 1836.

Administrators' Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified at the November Term of Rowan county Court as Administrators, on the Estate of James Craige, decay will offer for sale at public auction at the late residence of the deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of January 1837, the following property, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fod-

der-a good Wagon and Har-

ALSO.

Household and Kitchen Furniture. There will be Hired at the same time for twelve

Three Likely Negro Boys. The Saw Mill on the Premises

Sale to continue from day to day sill all be sold.
Terms of sale—a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT N. CRAIGE.
THOMAS CRAIGE.
Rowan co. December 31, 1836.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a Truct o.

Land, lying in Surry county, in view of the
Town of Jonesville, containing

825 AORES

WITH BETWEEN 50 and 60 Acres of first rate Bot-

Most part of the Land is uncleared, of strong soil, suitable to the cultivation of Tobacco, Cora or Wheat, with a quantity of excellent meadow Land. The Land lies within 6 or 7 miles of the route that it is supposed the contemplated Rail-Road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough will run.

Persons wishing to purchase valuable land would do well to call and view the premises. Terms

made easy to the purchaser.
THOMAS HAMPTON.

Jonesville, Surry Co., N. C. Dec. 24, 1635;

In my judgment the main cause of it is the management of the R. enu:—missioning ement in two respects; the most et, executing the Distribution law, and the order requiring specie for the Public Linds.

Ist. the Distribution Law.

In July, 1933, Congress declared that the surplus in the Areasory on the 1st of January 1837, should be divided among the States. That it might be done as gently as peasibly, the payments were to be made, not at once on the 1st of January, but quarterly throughout the whole year 1837; and as the aggregate sum to be distributed as from thirty-six to forty millions, we may assure the first payment in January to be about fine millions. To prepare for this, the Pressury has had in hand forty or firly millions—it would receive in the course of the operation thirty or forty millions frevenue more—an i as there was probably money in every course of the operation thirty or forty millions of reverue anore—an as there was probably money in every State, and payments to make in every State, the operation was so simple and easy that it ought not to have occasioned the singhtest pressure either on public or private interests; and the whole might have accomplished without any derangement of trade and without the movement of a single dollar in specie.—That this not only could be done but has actually been done, you will find in the public documents of 1829.

In the year the new administration of Mr. Jackson.
Administration of the

In the public documents of 1829.

In the year the new administration of Mr. Jackson, anxions to appropriate every disposable dollar, of the revenue to the reduction of the public debt, sought me.

The true theory of the case, therefore, was simply to let excess es of the revenue in the several States between the course of trade, to the great commercial course of trade, to the great commercial course of trade, to the great commercial points, and then to pay the States by drafts on those then notice, the whoic available means of the Treasury were only six millions, scattered throught the United States, and these, with the accruing revenue in the interval, were at a notice of nimety days, to be collected, to pay nearly mac millions. So closely was the Government pressed, that after paying these sums, the actual balance in the Treasury throughout the whole United States, was reduced to \$104,065 04. The Bank however, undertook the arrangement, with what success may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may be seen in the following may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following may of the may be seen in the following the seen of the may be seen in the following the seen of the may be seen in the following the seen of the may be seen in the following the seen of the may be seen the seen of the may be seen the seen of ted States, was reduced to \$104,365 04. The Bank however, undertook the arrangement, with what success may be seen in the following part of the message of Mr. Jackson to Congress in December 1829. "The payment on account of the public debt, made on the list of July last was \$\frac{8}{1725}, 162 87. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of thinsaud pressure in the money market, might cause much interests dependent on Bank accommodations. But this voil was solve y averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, added by the judicious arfangements of the Officers of the Bank of the United States." The respective shares of the Bank and the rangements of the Officers of the Bank of the United States." The respective shares of the Bank and the Treasury may be conjectured from the Secretary's letter of the 11th July 1820, in which he takes occasion to express the great satisfaction of the Treasury Department in the preparation for the heavy payment of the punic dott on the 1st instant—which has been effected by means of the prudent arrangement of your Board, at a time of severe depression on all the productive employment of the country, a though the productive employment of the country, a though the second of the country, a though the second of the country, a though the second of the country of the country. ductive employments of the country, a whoar causing any seasible addition to the pressure or even visible effect upon the ordinary operations of the State

it then nine mithons, being almost the last dollar in the freasmy, could be thus distributed—two millions of it to foreigness—at a time of unusual pressure; how happens it that with funds equal to fifty millions, and with six months notice, mue millions cannot be distributed—exclusively among our own people—at a time of great abundance, without hazzarding a convulsion? The answer is to be found in the different mode of con-ducting the operation. This may be seen by contrast-ing what the Secretary might have done, with what he

The distribution law assigned to him two duties, both simple and both easy—the division of the funds among Banks and the division among the States. As to the first, he was to "select as soon as may be practicable and employ as the depositories of the money of the Vintea States, such of the Banks as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to the points or places at which may be collected or disbursed," proyided that at least one such Bank shall be located in each State or Territory"—"and that no Bank shall have on deposit more than three-fourths of its capital."

The whole pecuniary system of this country, that to which, next to its freedom, it owes its prosperity, is the

NOTHER GREAT CLRA
The company of the control is not an expectation of the control in the contr

Nicholas Statile, on the Cerrency.

Nicholas Statile, on the Cerrency.

It is not the second subject of the second subject of the cerrency when a surface the present set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency set of the currency while such as the post of the present set of the currency while set of the set payments in New York or the north Atlantic cities payments any where else; and for this obvious repayments any where else; and for this obvious reason—that money is worth morthere than any where else. If the State of Ohio, for instance, had a draft on New York, it could sell it to its citizens, usefully to them and profitably to the Treasury. It does not want the money brought to Ohio. Every mile it comes on the road tessons its value. We may safely conclude then that there was no necessity for sending a dollar of public money from New York or the commercial cities for the purpose either of equalizing funds among Banks—or distributing them through the States:

The true theory of the case therefore, was simply to

cept in their benefits.

But what has the Secretary done? Instead of gradual preparations to provide funds at the distant points, the whole science of the Treasury seems to have consisted in drawing warrents—in taking up the columns of the returns and directing drafts from the Banks throughout the United States without necessity—without reterence to the wants or the business of the different sections of the Union, the season of the year or the course of trade—and thus making the revenue of the

His secret is thus revealed in the letter to Messr

Griswold & Swan:
"I have therefore, in cases where the public mone "I have therefore, in cases where the public money had accumulated in any Banks in any one State, and new Bunks could be seasonably obtained in any other States where only a little public money existed, made but one transfer te accomplish both objects, and by single operation have reduced the excess in certain Banksin certain States, and placed it in the States where it mould be needed next mer. and where they before he up the property of the public money."

We transfer to the public money."

We thus perceive—what on less authority would be increditable—the extraordinary manner in which the public revenue has been scattered. The Secretary sees an accumulation of public revenue in any one State. He sees another place in another State "where only a little public money already existent."—where only a little public money already existed,"—whereupon he resolves, without the least authority from Congress to bestow upon that place "an equal portion of the ρ_ab lic money;"—and as he will have, twelve months hence bestow upon that place "an equal portion of the public money;"—and as he will have, twelve months hence to pay some money in that State, he makes "a single operation" of it—and accordingly he confesses that he to pay some money in that State, he makes "a single operation" of it—and accordingly he confesses that he actually transfered public moneys into States which cannot receive them for a year afterwards—depriving the very community which raised the money of the use of it during that whole period

Such a measure was of itself sufficient to disorganize the currency. But it was accompanied by another which armed it with tenfold power of mischief. This was the Treasury order madibiting the receipt at the Land

these complaints. The phrase of overtrading is very convenient but not very intelligible. If it means any thing, it means that our dealings with other countries have brought us in debt to those countries. In that case the exchange turns against our country, and is rectified by an exportation of specie or stocks in the first instance—and then by reducing the imports to the exports. Nov the fact is, that at this moment, the exchanges are all, in favor of this country—that is, you can buy a bill of exchange on a foreign country cheaper than you can send specie to that country. Accordingly, much specie has come in—none goes out. This to at a moment when the exchange for the last crop is exhausted, and that of the new crop has not yet cominto the market—and when we are on the point of sending to Europe the produce of the country, to the amount of eighty or one handred millions of dollars. How then has the country overtraded! Exchange with all the world is in favor of New York! How then can New York be an overtrader! Her merchants have sold goods to the merchants of the interior, who are willing to pay, and under ordinary circumstances able to pay—but by the mere fault of the government, as obvious as if an earth-quake had swallowed them up, their debtors are disabled from making immediate payment. It is not that the Atlantic merchants have sold too many goods, but that the gevernment prevents their receiving payment for any. Moreover in the connectical cities money can is exhausted, and that of the new crop has not yet com the geverament prevents their receiving payment for any. Moreover in the commercial cities money can be had, though at extravagant rates, for capitalists add to the ordinary charges for the use of it a high insurance against the less of it. It is not then so much that

rance against the loss of it. It is not then so much that money is not to be procured, as that doubt and alarm increase the hazards of lending it.

Then as to the Bank. It is quite probable that many of the Banks have extended their issues—but whose fault is it! Who called these Banks into existence! The Executive. Who tempted and gooded them to these issues! Undoubtedly the Executive. The country five years ago, was in possession of the most beautiful machinery of correspond exchanges the world exert saw. It consisted of a number of State Banks protected, and, at the same time, restrained by the Bank of the United States.

The people of the United States through their representations.

of the United States.

The people of the United States through their representatives re-chartered that institution. But the Executive, discontented with its independence, rejected the Act of Congress—and the favorite topic of declaration was, that the States would make Banks, and that these hanks could create a latter system of currency and ex-changes. The States accordingly made banks—and thenfollowed sde parades about the loans of these banks and their enlarged dealings. And what is the consequence! The Bank of the United States has not causquence! The Bank of the United States has not con-ed to exist more than seven months and already the whole currency and exchanges are running into nex-tricable confusion, and the industry of the country is tricable confusion, and the industry of the country is burdened with extravagant charges on all the commer-cial intercourse of the Union. And now, when these Banks have been created by the Executive, and orged into these excesses instead of gentle and gradual remedies, a fierce crusade is raised against them—the funds are harshly and suddenly taken from them, and they are forced to extraordinary means of defence against the cery power which brought them into being. They received, and were expected to receive, in payment for the Government, the notes of each other, and the notes other banks, and the facility with which they did so, was a ground of special commendation by the towernment. And now that Government has let loose meathom a demant for specie, to the whole amount of these
notes. I go further: There is no outery abroad, raised
by faction and echoed by folly, against the Banks in the
United States. Until it was disturbed by the Government, the banking system in the United States was at
try. What was desired for its perfection, was precisely what I have so long striven to accomplish—to
least as good as that of any other commercial comwiden the metallic basis of the currency, by a greater
intusion of coin into the smaller chancels of circulation.
This was in a gradual and judicious train of accomplishment. But this miscrable federy about an exclusively
metallic currency is quite as absurd as to discard the

They follow obviously the causes of them. The causes are the mindicious transfers of the public monies, and the Treasury order about specie.

The first measures of relief therefore should be, the instant repeal of the Treasury order requiring specie for lands—the second, the adoption of a proper system to execute the distribution law.

to execute the distribution law.

These measures would restore confidence in twentyfour hours, and repose at least in as many days. If the
Treasury will not adopt them voluntarily, Congress
should innectiately commandent.

In the mean time, all forbearance and calmness should
tomaritained. There is great reason for anxiety—none
what ever for alarm—and with mutual confidence and
the country may set be to defend itself against

courage, the country may yet be to defend itself against the Government. In that struggle, my own poor effort shall not be wanting. I go for the Country, whoever rules it—4 go for the Country, best leved when worst governed-it will afford me far more gratification t st in repairing its wrongs, than to triumph over those with great respect and regard, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Fox. John Quincy Adams, Washington, D. C.



CINTMENT. For Ulcers, Tumours, &c. now be obtained of the patentee, at the office

of the Raleigh Register. Single Pot, 1 dollar-One dozen, 9 dollars. WILLIAM W. GRAY. Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1534, a Negro man of inthe had been much afficted with an olcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The olcer embraced than part of his arm from the cliow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a trage of pu-table of the control one finger, and a part of the trefaction. A joint of one finger, and a parthumb, perished and dropt off. A more did and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the band.

The best medical treatment having failed to re-

lieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!





New, Rich, and Fashionable

JUST RECEIVEDIN

THE Subscriber has just returned from Phile delphin with a very Rich Assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

CONSISTING OF Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watchel Do. do. Silver do. English, French, and Swiss Fine Gold Fob Chams, and Keys. Ladies' Gold Neck Chams, Shell Music Boxes.

A very rich assortment of Breast pins, Ear-ring

and Finger-rings. Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles. A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with our cave, dividing, green, and double glasses. Silver Combs and Butter knives. Silver Fruit Knives and Thumbles.

Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks. A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Eutcher. Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk

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In th

April

Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks. German Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea-spoors, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.

warranted superior School Scho were present JOHN C. Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3, 1836.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at November Term of Rowan County Court, as Adminihereby give notice to all persons having claus against said Estate, to present them legally autienticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to come forward and settle the same

THOMAS CRAIGE, Adams December 3, 1030

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be Hired, for Twelve Mouths, at the January next, Three likely young Negroes belonging to the estate of Falding States, decathe Negroes not to be taken out of the county.

THOMAS CRAIGE (Adur. December 17, 1936. - 11j

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the No-rember Term of Rowan County Court, in Administrators on the Estate of James Craige, dec'd, hereby request all persons baving claus against said Estate to present them legally author ticated within the time prescribed by law, or the tice will be plead in bar of their recovery—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested? make payment without delay as no indulgence will

ROBERT. N. CRAIGE, Adm's.